

TABLE 4. St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana cores - events and potential stratigraphic markers.

Year	Historic event	Predictive stratigraphic marker
1893	Hurricane	Hurricane sediment layer and marine fossils
1890	Initiation of industrial-scale bald cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>) cutting	Decline in <i>Taxodium distichum</i>
1860's	Initiation of coal-fueled steamboats and trains	Increase in coal-based carbonaceous spherules
1850's	Initiation of regional railroad network	Increase in wood-based carbonaceous spherules
1831	Hurricane	Hurricane sediment layer and marine fossils
1829	Coal barges begin supplying sugar mills	First appearance of coal-based carbonaceous spherules
1814	Beginning of steamboat activity on the Mississippi River	Appearance of wood-based carbonaceous spherules
1812	Hurricane	Hurricane sediment layer and marine fossils
1794	Second fire of New Orleans	Abundance of charcoal
1790	Major production of sugarcane begins	Increase in <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> phytoliths and pollen
1788	First fire of New Orleans	Abundance of charcoal
1751	Introduction of sugarcane (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>)	Appearance of <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> phytoliths and pollen
1731	Peas and beans exported to the West Indies	Increase of pea and bean pollen and phytoliths
1722	Two hurricanes	Hurricane sediment layers and marine fossils
1721	New Orleans census records cattle and horses	Dramatic increase in <i>Sporomella</i> spores
1720	Introduction of rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) in region	Appearance of <i>Oryza sativa</i> phytoliths and pollen
1717	New Orleans settled by the French	Increase in Compositae pollen

Source: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-36. **Carbon storage and late Holocene chronostratigraphy of a Mississippi River deltaic marsh, St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana** (H.W. Markewich, ed.). Last Updated on 2/5/98 by Gary R. Buell